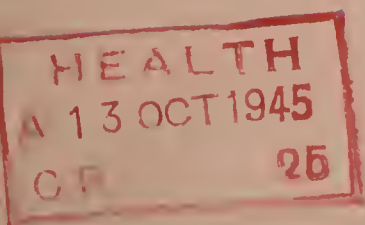


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RURAL DISTRICT
OF
MIDHURST.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR
1944

R U R A L D I S T R I C T

O F

M I D H U R S T

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1944.

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- Section I Natural and Social Conditions of the Area
- Section II General Provision of Health Services.
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 and Other Diseases.

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Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
MIDHURST.

October, 1945.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Midhurst Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the health of the Midhurst Rural District, and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1944. The Report is the 71st in the series.

The restrictions, on the grounds of national security, previously imposed on the publication of population and other statistics in the Annual Report have been withdrawn, and it is now possible to give in full the Vital Statistics for the whole of the war years.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of over five years of war, there is no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community.

The live births registered during the year numbered 269, or 12 less than in 1943. The Birth Rate for the year of 16.47 per 1,000 is 0.13., less than that for the previous year which was the highest on record since 1922. The illegitimate live births numbered 28, or approximately 1 in every 10 of the total live births.

The deaths numbered 197, or 23 less than the previous year, giving a death rate of 12.06., per 1,000 population, a decrease of 0.93., on that of 1943

The Infantile Mortality Rate is 63.19 per 1,000 live births, as compared with a rate of 35.59., for the district in 1943, and a general rate for England and Wales of 46 for the present year. In considering this high rate it should be borne in mind that with the small numbers involved, an increase or decrease of 2 or 3 actual deaths causes a considerable variation in the percentage and rate.

The Registrar General's estimate of the district's population at mid-1944 is 16,330. This is 600 less than that for mid 1943, and 1,870 more than that for 1938. Fluctuations during the war years are shown in the table on page 8.

The Diphtheris Immunisation campaign has been continued throughout the year, it being estimated that at the end of the year, 53.5% of the children under 5 years of age, and 87.5% of the children aged 5 to 15 years had received a course of protective inoculations. Both these percentages show improvement on those of the previous year, but that for the under fives must be considerably increased if diphtheria is to be eliminated.

vv With the coming of peace it is now possible to remark upon some of the wartime problems which affected the district during the war years. With numerous Service personnel in temporary quarters serious problems of sanitation and water supplies have had to be met. The district was one of the assembly areas for the armed forces which attacked the Continent of Europe on "D" Day. For months before that day the district was crowded with troops including large contingents of Dominion and United States forces. Huge convoys of troops with all manner of equipment passed in endless streams to the embarkation ports. Considerable difficulties were experienced with regard to the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious diseases occurring amongst the troops until arrangements were made for cases of minor infections to be treated at Service Field Hospitals.

It is indeed most satisfactory to record that all major problems of public health during this difficult time were surmounted without serious detriment to the well-being of the community.

Turning to post-war problems, that of housing is of paramount importance. A start has been made with the survey, as required by the Minister of Health, of all working class houses in the district, some 1,000 of these having now been inspected and recorded. Plans for the building of new Council Cottages are in an advanced stage of preparation, several sites have been approved by the various Ministries concerned, and building operations should commence in the very near future.

Mention is made in the body of the report of various schemes for the extension of water supplies and sewerage facilities in several parts of the district which are in varying stages of preparation. The trial bore hole at Rogate in connection with the Rogate and Harting water scheme has been completed, and an abundant supply of wholesome water obtained. Work on a second bore hole has been commenced.

In connection with the Tillington and Lodsworth water scheme, the Minister of Health has intimated that he is prepared to hold the necessary Public Local Inquiry in the near future.

The general work of the Department has been well maintained in spite of the heavy additional duties including those of Local Fuel Overseer which have been placed on the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council for their continued support, and to Mr.T.G.Henry, the Senior Sanitary Inspector for his loyal co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

Eric Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

T.G. Henry, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.
Cert.Royal Sanitary Institute,
Meat and Other Foods.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

L. Newnham, A.R.San.I., C.S.I.B.,
(On Active Service)

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. Y.M. Tebbs - Resigned 19th February, 1944.
J.D. Whitmarsh - Resigned 10th June, 1944.
Mrs. E.F. Strand - Appointed 6th March, 1944 - resigned
21st October, 1944.
Miss P.T. Davis - Appointed 11th November, 1944.

Rodent Operator

W.J. West - Appointed April, 1944.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	66,892
Enumerated Population (census 1931)	...	...	...	...	15,020
Enumerated Population (National Registration Day, October 1939)	...	...	...	...	19,802
Registrar General's Estimate of Population middle of 1944	...	...	...	...	16,330
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1944	...	...	...	...	4,644
Rateable value (31st December, 1944)	...	...	...	...	£108,251
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1945)	...	...	...	...	£450

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	133	108	241
Illegitimate	15	13	28
	<u>148</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>269</u>

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 16.47

Still Births:	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	3	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 32.37

Deaths (Males 105, Females 92)	...	...	...	...	197
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	12.06
Deaths from Puerperal Causes and Rates per 1,000 total live and still births:	...	...	...	...	

	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	-	-
Other maternal causes	1	3.6
	<u>1</u>	<u>3.6</u>

Number of deaths of Infants under one year of age:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	8	15
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	63.19
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	62.24
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	71.43

Death Rates per 1,000 population from:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.24
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.43
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	0.80
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.71

Principal Zymotic Disease: Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup					
Croup	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age, per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	Nil

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

There have been no marked changes in the natural and social conditions of the district, apart from those brought about by the war which affect the country as a whole. The staple industry of the district is agriculture.

As in previous years the district remained an official reception area, the number of persons billeted under the Government Evacuation Scheme at the commencement of the year being 794. The intensification of the aerial bombardment of the metropolis and surrounding districts during the greater part of the year was responsible for the evacuation of further persons from the danger areas, and at the end of the year some 842 persons were officially billeted in the Rural District.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 269 live births (148 males, 121 females) was registered in the District during the year.

The BIRTH RATE is 16.47 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 16.6 for the previous year, 17.6 for England and Wales, and 18.52 and 19.51 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 28 or 10.41% of the total live births, a decrease of 0.62% on the previous year.

Stillbirths

After adjustment for transfers, 9 stillbirths were registered during the year, as compared with 4 for the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 32.37 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.55 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.04 and 0.24 respectively in 1943.

Deaths

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 197 (105 males and 92 females) a decrease of 23 on the total for the year 1943.

The DEATH RATE is 12.06 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.99 for the previous year, 11.6 for England and Wales and 16.62 and 13.36 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

A table on page 6 shows the age and sex distribution and causes of death during 1944. Of the total deaths, 120 or 60.91% occurred in persons aged 65 and over.

The following were the chief causes of death in order of frequency:-

(i) Diseases of the heart and Circulatory system	...	73(66)
(ii) Cancer	...	28(30)
(iii) Intra-cranial Vascular lesions	...	18(30)
(iv) Respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	13(19)
(v) Road traffic accidents and other forms of violence...	...	7(10)
(vi) Tuberculosis, all forms	...	7(6)

The figures in brackets are those for the previous year.

These six causes accounted for 74.11% of the total deaths. Compared with the previous year there has been an increase of 7 in the deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, whilst deaths due to Intr-cranial vascular lesions show a considerable decrease, only 18 deaths being due to these conditions during the year as compared with 30 in the previous year. Cancer, with 28 deaths, a decrease of 2 on the figure for 1943, now occupies second place in order of frequency. Deaths due to respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis show a decrease of 6 on the total for the previous year. Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, numbered 7, an increase of one compared with the year 1943. The national influenza epidemic which occurred during the last quarter of the year 1943, (during which year 10 deaths were registered as due to the disease), receded during the early part of the year under review when only one death was attributed to influenza.

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There was one death during the year directly connected with pregnancy and child bearing, as compared with none for the previous year. This one death gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 3.6 per 1,000 live births. Corresponding rates for England and Wales, and the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are 1.93, 2.0, and 2.5 respectively.

Infantile Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 17 deaths (8 male and 9 female) of infants under one year of age, an increase of 7 compared with the previous year.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 63.19 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 35.59 for the previous year, 46 for England and Wales, and 44 and 45 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 62 as compared with 36 for the year 1943.

There were two deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age as compared with one for the previous year, giving a death rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 71, the corresponding rate for 1943 being 32. A table on page 7 gives the causes of death of children at various ages under one year.

Table of Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1944.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	M	105	8	1	2	-	1	-	5	5	18	28	39
	F	92	9	2	-	2	1	3	3	5	12	23	32
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Fevers; Cerebro-Spinal)	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Fever; Scarlet Fever;)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough; Diphtheria)	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis - respiratory	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
system.	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Influenza	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Measles; Acute poliomyeli-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- tis and polioencephalitis;)	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infectious Ence-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. phalitis.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
& Oesophagus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer of Uterus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
14. Cancer of Stomach and	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Duodenum.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
15. Cancer of Breast	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	5
16. Cancer of all other	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3
sites.	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
17. Diabetes.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
18. Intra-Cranial Vascular	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Lesions.	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	3
19. Heart Disease	M	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	20
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	18
20. Other diseases of the	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Circulatory system.	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21. Bronchitis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
22. Pneumonia.	M	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23. Other Respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Ulcer of Stomach and	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Duodenum.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs);)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
28. Nephritis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
29. Puerperal Sepsis.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Other Maternal Causes.	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Premature Birth	M	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Congenital malformations	M	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury. Inf. diseases	F	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Suicide.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35. Other Violent Causes.	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36. All other causes	M	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
	F	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	2

The following table gives the causes of death of children at various ages under one year. Of the 17 deaths, 9 occurred in infants under 4 weeks old, equivalent to neo-natal mortality of 33.46 per thousand live births.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year.
1. Prematurity	4	1	1	-	6	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	7
2. Pneumonia, all forms	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
3. Violent causes	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
4. Influenzal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
5. Injury at Birth	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
6. Congenital malformations	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
7. Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
8. Diseases of the digestive system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All causes	4	2	3	-	9	3	1	13	1	2	-	1	17

Table showing Vital Statistics for the years 1938 to 1944

Year	Esti- mated Popul- ation	No. of Births						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant- ile Deaths			Infant- ile Death Rate
		Legiti- mate			Illegiti- mate				M	F	Tot- al.		M	F	Tot- al.	
1938	14460	107	88	195	6	5	11	14.25	94	63	157	10.44	3	2	5	26
1939	14480	89	82	171	3	5	8	12.36	98	83	181	11.47	2	5	7	38
1940	18100	98	83	181	4	4	8	10.44	97	118	215	9.86	1	3	4	21
1941	18740	97	98	195	4	3	7	10.77	101	103	209	11.15	4	2	6	31
1942	17790	133	107	240	11	10	21	14.67	103	97	200	11.24	6	6	12	46
1943	16930	138	112	250	15	16	31	16.6	115	104	220	12.99	6	4	10	36
1944	16330	133	108	241	15	13	18	16.47	105	92	197	12.06	8	9	17	63

Section II

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

Staff

Full particulars of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of the Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

During the year the Council continued to make a grant to the Medical Research Council for services provided under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme. This arrangement has been found to be eminently satisfactory. The Laboratories to which pathological specimens are forwarded are the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and the associated laboratories of the West Sussex County Council and the Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Details of examinations made during the year are given in the following table:-

Nature of Specimen	Emergency Public Health Laboratory Horsham		West Sussex County Council Laboratory		Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory	
	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive
Nose and throat swabs for diphtheria	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nose and throat swabs for other conditions	-	-	8	-	-	-
Urine, Blood and stools for enteric organisms and bacillary dysentery	4	-	39	15	-	-
Other examinations	2	-	-	-	-	-
Water examinations	-	-	163	-	-	-
Milk examinations	-	-	91	-	-	-
TOTALS:	6	-	305	15	-	-

Ambulance Facilities

The following arrangements are in operation in the district:-

(a) Cases of Infectious Disease. The Infectious Disease Ambulance of the Chichester Corporation is used for the removal to Hospital of all cases of infectious disease.

(b) Cases of sickness and accident. Ambulances belonging to the following bodies are available for use in the Rural District.

(i) An efficient ambulance service is provided for the Central portion of the district by the Midhurst detachment of the British Red Cross Society, the ambulance used having been provided by the Council some 7 years ago.

(ii) Haslemere Urban District Council. This Authority's ambulance serves the northern portion of the district, and the Midhurst Rural District Council undertakes the payment of charges incurred in removing patients to Hospital. Efforts are made to recover the mileage costs from the patients conveyed, but in necessitous cases the charges are borne by the Rural District Council.

(iii) Petworth Rural District Council. An agreement between the Midhurst and Petworth Rural District Councils, makes possible the use of the Ambulance owned by the latter authority in the parishes of Tillington, Lodsworth, Graffham and East Lavington. The same arrangements regarding charges are in operation as for the use of the Ambulance owned by the Haslemere Urban District Council.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General. Home nursing is undertaken by the District Nurses employed by the Local District Nursing Associations. There are in the District ten Local Nursing Associations who employ eleven District Nurses, all of whom are resident in the District. In addition, the Petworth and Northchapel District Nursing Associations cover certain areas of the Rural District. The following is a list of the Local Nursing Associations showing the areas served, together with the number of nurses employed :-

<u>Name of District Nursing Association</u>	<u>Area Served</u>	<u>No. of Nurses employed</u>
Camelsdale	Camelsdale, Hammer and Linchmere.	One
Cocking	Cocking, Bepton, Diding, Heyshott, Linch, Treyford.	One
Fernhurst	Fernhurst	One
Graffham	Graffham, E. Lavington, Selham, S. Ambersham.	One
Harting	Harting and Elsted.	One
Lodsworth	Lodsworth, N. Ambersham.	One
Midhurst	Midhurst, Easebourne, West Lavington.	Two
Milland	Milland, Chithurst, Hartingcombe, Rake.	One
Northchapel	Lurgashall, Roundhurst.	One x
Petworth	Tillington, Upperton.	Two x
Rogate	Rogate, Harting (part), Terwick.	One
Stedham	Stedham, Hollycombe, Iping, Linch, Redford, Trotton, Wardley Marsh, Woolbeding.	One

x Nurses not resident in Rural District.

Infectious Diseases. The arrangements made with the West Sussex County Nursing Association for the nursing of cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles have been continued.

Midwifery. There are 15 practising midwives resident in the district, 11 of these being District Nurse Midwives, the remainder being independent midwives. In addition, 3 midwives resident in adjoining districts take cases in the Rural District.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals.

The following list summarizes the various Health and Welfare Services available for residents of the Rural District:-

Infant Welfare Centres - held at Camelsdale, Midhurst, Milland and Rake, Northchapel and Petworth.

Ante-natal Clinics - held at Camelsdale, Midhurst, Milland and Rake, Northchapel and Petworth.

School Clinics (Minor Ailments) - held at Chichester.

Eye Clinic - held at Chichester.

Aural Clinic - held at Chichester.

Orthopaedic Clinic - held at Chichester.

Speech Therapy Clinic - held at Chichester.

Tuberculosis Dispensary - held at Chichester.

Venereal Diseases Clinics - held at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, and St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(a) Hospitals - provided or partially maintained by the Midhurst Rural District Council:-

(1) Infectious Diseases:- (a) The arrangement for the reservation of four beds at the City of Chichester Isolation Hospital has been continued.

(2) Minor Ailments:- (a) Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, Cocking.

(b) Hospital - provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council.

(1) General Hospitals:- (a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
(b) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(2) Tuberculosis:- (a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
(b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.
(c) Worthing Hospital.

(3) Maternity:- (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
(c) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(d) Worthing Hospital.
(e) Improvised Maternity Homes at Haslemere and Hindhead.

(4) Sick Children:- (a) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital.
(b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(5) Smallpox:- (a) Brighton Smallpox Hospital, Fulking, by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council and Brighton Corporation.

(c) Voluntary Hospitals
serving the District.

- (a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
- (b) Gasbourne Cottage Hospital.
- (c) Petworth Cottage Hospital.
- (d) Haslemere Hospital.
- (e) Petersfield Hospital.

Ganavan Sick Bay, Cocking.

The Sick Bay at Ganavan, Cocking, continued to afford very useful service both to the Midhurst Rural District and adjoining Local Authorities which it now serves, although the number of admissions fell from 212 in 1943 to 141 in 1944. During the year when accommodation was available, some 40 local residents (14 adults and 26 children) were admitted for treatment, whilst others suffering from Scabies received out-patient treatment at the Sick Bay.

During the year 1944, a total of 141 patients, 18 being adults, were admitted from the following areas:-

Midhurst Rural District	61
Bognor Regis Urban District	36
Petworth Rural District	15
East Sussex County Council	12
Chichester Rural District	6
Horsham Rural District	3
Horsham Urban District	2
Chancetonbury Rural District	2
Worthing Rural District	2
Littlehampton Urban District	1
Arundel Borough	<u>1</u>
Total in-patients	<u>141</u>

Of the total admissions 101 were official evacuees (4 adults and 97 children), 40 were local residents (adults 14 and children 26).

Of the 141 patients admitted, 31 were suffering from scabies, 20 from Whooping Cough, 20 from Chickenpox and 16 from Impetigo. Measles, Mumps and Rubella accounted for a further 23 admissions; the remainder were suffering from miscellaneous minor ailments. In addition 18 patients received out-patient treatment for Scabies. The total number of patient days during the year was 3349 as compared with 4014 for the previous year, whilst the greatest number of patients resident on any one day was 18. The arrangement for the attendance of local Medical Practitioners has continued during the year with satisfactory results, and it is desired to place on record the untiring efforts of the Matron and her Nursing Staff whose services have in no small measure contributed to the efficient running of the Sick Bay under varying and sometimes difficult conditions.

Nursing Homes.

There are in the District six Nursing Homes duly registered by the West Sussex County Council under Section 187 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These homes, all of which are maintained by private enterprise, have a total accommodation for 42 patients, the largest Institution having 14 beds, the smallest, one bed. Three of the Nursing Homes provide maternity beds.

Section III

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

The water supply of the district was reviewed in detail in the report for the previous year, and there is little to add to that contained in that report. As, however, the Minister of Health particularly requests information regarding water supply, some of the information given last year is here repeated.

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Midhurst Rural District Council, the Wey Valley Water Company and the Petersfield Rural District Council. These three undertakers provide a supply, in part at least, to twelve of the twenty-six parishes in this district, 1951 out of a total of 4644 houses in the Rural District receiving a supply from one or other of these sources, which, with few exceptions, is available within the dwellings. In addition, the Petworth Rural District Council and the Haslemere Urban District Council each supply 4 dwellings in the parish of Lurgashall.

Midhurst Rural District Council Water Undertaking.

The principal sources of supply of this undertaking are deep boreholes at Rotherfield. Additional sources are the well at Knightfield, which is now used as a reserve, and springs at Henley. The parishes supplied are Midhurst, Easebourne, West Lavington and parts of the parishes of Bepton, Cocking and Woolbeding, some 945 out of a total of 1357 houses in these parishes having a piped supply from public mains. Both the Rotherfield and Henley sources are chlorinated, and during the year one sample from each source was submitted for bacteriological examination, both being reported upon as satisfactory. The supply is constant, satisfactory in quality, and adequate to meet the needs of the distribution area.

The Council's Waterworks Manager reports that no major alterations have been made at the Waterworks during the year and no extensions to existing mains have been carried out.

The provision of piped water supplies to all parts of the Rural District has received continued attention by the appropriate Committees of the Council and on the 10th October a Local Public Inquiry was held into the Council's scheme for supplying Rogate, Harting, Terwick, Chithurst and Trotton, with possible extensions to the Parishes of Iping and Elsted. As a result of the Inquiry, the Minister gave his consent for a trial borehole to be sunk at Rogate, which work is now in hand.

Active consideration has also been given to a scheme for supplying piped water to the eastern part of the District, namely, the parishes of Tillington, Lodsworth and Lurgashall, with possible extensions to East Lavington, Graffham, Cocking and Heyshott, and at the end of the year plans were ready for submission to the County Council for their observations before being transmitted to the Minister of Health for his consideration.

Wey Valley Water Company

This Company has statutory water powers in the parishes of Fernhurst, Linchmere and North Amberham, as well as in the extreme northern parts of the parishes of Iping, Stedham and Trotton. At present only the first three parishes, together with 9 houses in the northern parts of Iping and Trotton are supplied, 849 houses out of a total of 955 in the first three parishes now receive a supply from the Company.

The supply is chlorinated and apart from the village of Fernhurst is sufficient to meet the needs of the District. In Fernhurst some further trouble has been experienced during the year regarding inadequate pressure, and it appears that the only remedy for this serious defect is the provision of larger mains, which work will be undertaken by the Company at the earliest possible opportunity.

During the year, reports were received on 14 samples of water taken from the rising mains at the Company's wells at Hindhead, from pumping stations and the Tilford Outlet Filters. The reports in each case showed the samples to be of satisfactory bacterial purity. In addition, some 9 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, the report in each case indicating the samples to be satisfactory for dietetic purposes.

Petersfield Rural District Council Water Undertaking.

Water is supplied by this undertaking in the Durford Wood, Rake, Hillbrow and Langley districts of the parish of Rogate, 144 houses being supplied. During the year the mains were extended to supply four dwellings in the parish of Trotton.

The water is chlorinated and reports on two samples taken during the year indicated this to be of satisfactory bacterial purity.

Other Supplies.

In addition to the three statutory water undertakers, there are in the District some 38 private estates and landlords who supply piped water to their tenants and others. The largest supplies piped water for 157 houses, whilst the smallest supplies only 2 houses.

The sources of supply are mainly from springs, and in nine cases the owners have installed efficient plants for the chlorination of their supplies. Out of 4644 houses in the District, some 875 or 19% have a piped supply from one or other of the private estate undertakings.

The principal supplies are:-

(a) Cowdray Estate.

(i) Bpton. The water from springs is pumped to a service reservoir, and after chlorination, furnishes a supply to 37 out of the 83 houses in the parish.

(ii) Cocking and Heyshott. The water from springs is pumped to a service reservoir, and after chlorination, supplies 68 houses out of 128 in the former parish and 64 out of 119 in the latter.

(iii) Easebourne. Water from springs, after chlorination, gravitates through mains to supply some 157 houses out of 409 in the parish. During the year, owing to drought, this supply became much depleted and resort had to be made to the Council's Rotherfield Supply, there being an inter-connection between the mains of the two undertakings for such a purpose.

(b) Lavington Park Estate. A spring is the source of this supply, which, after chlorination supplies East Lavington and Graffham, there being 39 out of 52 houses supplied in the former parish and 64 out of 143 in the latter.

(c) Graffham Western Water Supply. Water from springs is pumped to a storage reservoir and after chlorination is supplied to 32 out of 143 houses in this parish.

(d) Elsted Manor Farm Supply. Water from a bore is pumped to a service reservoir and distributed to farms and houses in Elsted, Harting and Treyford, 32 out of 54 houses being supplied in the first parish named, 4 in the second and 3 in the last.

(e) Stedham Water Company. Water from springs supplies some 97 houses out of 169 in this Parish. After adverse bacteriological reports had been received on samples taken from this supply, the Company were advised and a chlorination plant is now being installed.

(f) West Side Supply, Tillington. Water from a well-bore is pumped to a service reservoir and after chlorination supplies 32 houses at West Side, Tillington.

(g) Leconfield Estate Supply. Water from springs in Petworth Park supplies 24 houses out of 233 in the parish of Tillington.

(h) Little Green Estate Supply. Water from springs at the foot of the Downs is impounded and pumped to a service reservoir on top of the Downs, from which the water gravitates to the parish of Compton on the south side of the Downs in the Chichester Rural District, and to a less extent to the Parish of Harting. In Harting, some 24 houses have piped water laid on from this source, while some 87 dwellings are provided for by means of standpipes fixed in various parts of the village.

During the year, routine sampling of 14 Private Estate supplies was undertaken, a total of 134 samples being submitted to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations show that 99 samples were of satisfactory bacterial purity, 15 were of a suspicious nature, whilst unsatisfactory reports were received in respect of 20 samples. These Private Estate Supplies continue to give trouble from time to time and it is hoped that when the Council's proposals for supplying the whole area with piped water materialise, satisfactory arrangements will be made for the transfer of most of the private estate undertakings to the Council, so that they will then receive the necessary control and supervision demanded of Statutory Undertakers.

Individual Private Supplies.

During the year, 27 samples were taken mainly from wells, and of these 5 were found satisfactory, while the remainder revealed varying degrees of bacterial impurity. As previously stated, the only solution to this problem is the provision of main supplies throughout the district. This matter is now receiving the energetic attention of the Council. Trouble was caused in various parts of the district during the summer months due to drought, but with the valuable aid of the local units of the National Fire Service, water was carted to various dwellings to tide the occupants over the exceptionally dry period experienced.

During the year, piped water from public mains was provided for 31 additional houses, whilst 30 houses were connected to private estate mains.

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year, no extensions of sewers have been laid, but consideration has been given to the future needs of the district.

One of the essential requirements of a habitable house is that it shall be properly drained and have adequate means for the disposal of sewage.

The Local Authority, under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, is now required to provide a wholesome supply of water in pipes to every rural locality in their district in which there are houses or schools. This provision will considerably alter the means required for the disposal of waste water. The provision of piped water should not merely make it more convenient for the housewife to obtain the limited amount of water she now draws from a well, but should instead raise the whole standard of living in the villages by making it possible for baths and water closets to be installed in the cottages. The provision of these amenities would probably increase the consumption of water from some 2 - 5 gallons per head per day to somewhere in the region of 20 to 25 gallons per head per day.

Whilst the present methods of disposal of waste water by means of soakaways or of merely throwing it on the garden may be reasonably adequate to deal with the small amount of waste water at present produced, they would be totally inadequate to meet the need where piped water, baths and W.C's are provided. As expenses on sewerage and sewage disposal are now a general rate

charge on the whole district, it is only to be expected that more rural parishes of the district will demand that some form of sewage disposal should be provided for them, and that they should not pay a sewerage rate solely for the benefit of the more urban areas. This does not mean that long expensive sewers should be laid in the remote rural villages, but that where necessary other methods should be used.

Some little time ago the Ministry of Health asked for particulars of all villages and hamlets where a sewerage scheme was not available in which there were 20 houses within a circle a quarter of a mile in diameter. This has been taken by many as an indication that the future policy of the Ministry will be to secure main drainage facilities for all groups of 20 or more houses.

The requirements of this district fall into two heads:-

- (a) Main sewerage schemes to cover villages and large hamlets.
- (b) Some form of provision for more or less isolated groups of houses.

With regard to the main schemes required, that for South Harting is of prior importance. A scheme was prepared for this village before the war but had to be postponed on account of the outbreak of hostilities. The scheme has now been reviewed and amended by the Council's Consulting Engineers and at the end of the year was almost ready for submission to the County Council for their observations.

The drainage of Cocking has also received consideration, the Council's Consulting Engineers having been asked to prepare a scheme for laying of sewers and the construction of a sewage disposal works.

Provision of main drainage facilities are required in Tillington, Stedham and Rogate, whilst a long term programme must also provide for the future needs of Graffham, Lodsworth, Elsted, Bepton, Heyshott and Lurgashall.

The actual planning of schemes is an engineering problem. It may well be that some of these smaller schemes could be incorporated with one or other of the larger ones, or combined so that one scheme would cover two or more villages.

The more difficult problem is the provision of facilities for small isolated groups of cottages. In the past it has been customary to rely on cesspools or soakaways. It is, however, now generally agreed that where a supply of water from a public main is laid on to a house, the foul drainage from sink, water closet and bath cannot be disposed of satisfactorily by discharge to a cesspool. Treatment by storage in a cesspool is unsuitable where the daily flow may be 15 to 20 gallons per head or more. As an alternative to cesspool drainage, the Ministry of Health's handbook suggests treatment by settlement followed by filtration and the distribution of the filtrate over the surface of the land. This method cannot be applied in every instance, much depending on the contour of the land and the nature of the sub-soil, but where it can be applied it should be used in preference to cesspool drainage. Particulars are given in the Ministry's handbook of the type of works required to deal with sewage from groups of houses varying from two isolated cottages to a group of 20.

It is not necessarily suggested that the Council should provide these small works for privately owned properties, but it is recommended that schemes should be provided for groups of Council Cottages, and where practicable sewage from adjacent privately owned houses be treated in the same works. In justice to the rural rate-payers without main sewerage schemes, the Local Authority should undertake the maintenance of privately owned sewage disposal plants and provide a free cesspool emptying service in all parishes. It might be said that these small private plants are no concern of the Local Authority, but it is surely illogical to provide an emptying or maintenance service for a thoroughly bad system of sewage disposal, namely cesspools, and yet do nothing for owners who provide a much more efficient and hygienic form of sewage disposal plant.

In the past, there has been a tendency to regard needs of the urban areas as completely outweighing those of the rural villages. It has been pointed out that the wholesale extension of piped water schemes in the rural areas totally alters the position. The Director of Water Examination of the Metropolitan Water Board goes as far as to say that soakage into the ground of sewage containing untreated excreta, which would be the case in rural areas if neither river nor sea were available, would rapidly create a state of affairs reminiscent of the middle ages.

It is to be expected that a large rural housing programme of new building and reconstruction will be instituted as soon as practicable. One of the essential requirements will be satisfactory drainage for each house. It is obviously irrational to provide numerous small disposal plants or cesspools in a village if a proper system of sewers and disposal works is to be constructed in the comparatively near future. The reconstruction of houses must be planned to utilise the main services which are to be available. In other words, the main water and sewerage schemes should be available before the housing programme is commenced in a particular village.

Rivers and Streams

Complaints have again been received regarding the condition of the Brook at South Harting. Sewage from various premises abutting the stream is discharged or thrown into it and during periods of dry weather when there is little water in the brook, considerable nuisance is caused. The only satisfactory remedy for this state of affairs is the carrying out of the proposed main sewerage scheme for this village.

In addition to the smells produced during dry weather, trouble is also caused by flooding during periods of abnormal rainfall. This aspect of the situation is receiving attention and it is hoped that by enlarging a certain culvert and by cleaning out the bed of the stream, the flooding will not recur.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Mr. S. E. Stratford, the Council's Waterworks and Housing Manager is responsible for the Public Cleansing services of the district, and I am indebted to him for the following notes:-

1. Refuse Collection and Disposal.

During the year a two-monthly collection of indestructible refuse has been commenced in the Parishes of Bpton and Stedham.

Details of the services in the various parishes at the end of the year are as follows:-

(a) Collection by Direct Labour.

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Interval between collections.</u>
Midhurst	Collection twice weekly
Easebourne	- do - once weekly
West Lavington	- do - - do -
Harting	- do - - do -
Rogate	- do - once monthly
Tillington	- do - every two months
Stedham	- do - - do -
Bpton	- do - - do -

A Steel lined covered scavenging lorry is used for the collection of household refuse.

(b) Collection by Contractor.

<u>Parishes</u>	<u>Interval between collections</u>
Camelsdale area of Linchmere	Collection weekly
Other part of Linchmere	-do- every fortnight
Camelsdale part of Fernhurst	-do- weekly
Other part of Fernhurst	-do- every fortnight

The whole of the refuse collected is deposited on tips situate at Hammer, West Harting and Pitsham near Midhurst.

2. Cesspool Emptying Service.

A free cesspool emptying service is provided for the parish of Harting, and for the unsewered areas of the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere. The work is carried out by a Contractor employed by the Council. In other parishes owners and occupiers of premises drained to cesspools have to rely on private contractors whose plant is sometimes not suitable for the work. Complaints are also received from time to time of the high cost of emptying. As sewerage and sewage disposal is now a charge on the whole district and not, as previously, a parish charge, it appears desirable that consideration should be given to the proposal that the Council should purchase a vacuum tank cesspool emptier and provide a free quarterly emptying service in all unsewered parts of the district. Only in this way can proper return be made to ratepayers in unsewered areas who now have to pay a sewerage charge but do not get the use of any sewers.

3. Pail Closet Emptying Service.

A free pail closet emptying service is provided for properties which cannot be connected to the public sewer in the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere, and also for the whole of the dwelling houses in the parish of Harting, provided with pail closets. The work is carried out by a Contractor employed by the Council, and night soil is collected twice weekly.

Five dwellings in Fernhurst, 14 in Linchmere and 125 in Harting receive this service.

Shops Act, 1934.

During the year 26 visits and inspections were made of shops and offices. As a result of action taken, one shop was provided with sanitary and washing facilities for the use of female employees.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Factories Act, 1937.

A total of 47 inspections of establishments coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1937, were made during the year, 14 to premises having mechanical power and 33 to premises not so provided.

Arising out of these inspections, 9 defects were found all of which were remedied following the service of informal notices. The defects found were (a) want of cleanliness 8, (b) defective sanitary conveniences 1.

No notifications were received in respect of persons resident in the district employed as outworkers.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no public Swimming Baths or Pools situate in the district.

Camping Sites.

The following licences were granted during the year under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936:--

(a) Licences to erect or station and use moveable dwellings	12
(b) Licences authorising the use of land as site for moveable dwellings	2

During the year 16 visits were made in connection with moveable dwellings and similar structures in the district.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Three dwellings were found to be infested with Bed Bugs during the year and these were satisfactorily cleansed by the use of Blow Lamp flame and Zaldicide.

Rats and Mice Destruction.

The campaign for the destruction of these pests, inaugurated by the Ministry of Food in conjunction with Local Authorities has received continued attention during the year. In April, a full-time Rodent Operator was appointed and since his appointment he has done valuable work.

During the year 63 infestations were dealt with, and it is estimated 1002 rats were destroyed. The expense incurred, other than that in connection with survey work, is charged to the occupiers concerned who are responsible under the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, and the Infestation Order, 1945.

Mosquitoes

No complaints of nuisance from mosquitoes were received and no action was taken regarding possible infestations in the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Schools.

There are 19 Public Elementary schools in the district, of which 7 are provided with a water supply from public mains, whilst the remainder obtain supplies from wells, private estate supplies or other sources. No structural alterations were carried out at any schools during the year, nor were any closed on account of infectious disease.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Complaints received	64
Informal notices served	151
Informal notices complied with	130
Statutory Notices served:-	
Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936	2
Statutory Notices complied with	
Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936.	2

Visits made in connection with:-

Housing - first visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Housing - re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1176
Privies, Cesspools, Ditches	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Refuse and Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Rats and Mice Destruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Infectious Diseases	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total number of inspections made for all purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3266

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDHURST - ANNUAL REPORT, 1944.

Summary of Private Estate Water Undertakings as at 31st December, 1944.

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Name of Undertaking</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Whether chlorin- ated.</u>	<u>No. of houses supplied</u>	<u>No. of houses in parish</u>
Bepton	Cowdray Estate, Bepton Water-works	Springs	Yes	37	83
Chithurst	Bordon Wood, Estate Supply.	do	No	25x	73
Cocking	Cowdray Estate, Cocking & Heyshott Waterworks	do	Yes	686	128
Easebourne	Cowdray Estate Easebourne Supply	do	Yes	157	409
	do Buddington do	do	No	8	
	King Edward VII Sanatorium do	do	No	11	
L. Lavington.	Lavington Park Estate W/works	do	Yes	39	52
Elsted	Elsted Manor Farm Waterworks	Bore	Yes	32	54
Fernhurst	Verdley Place Supply	Springs	No	8	535
	Cowdray Estate, Beeches Supply	do	No	4	
	do Upper Lodge do	do	No	3	
	do Schulbrede do	do	No	1	
Graffham	Western Water Supply	do	Yes	32	143
	Lavington Park Est. W/works	do	Yes	64	
	Cowdray Est., S. Ambersham.	Bore	No	5	
	Nonnington Hall Est. Supply	Bore	No	3	
Harting.	Little Green Est. Supply	Springs	No	24	375
	Up-park Estate Supply	Pond	No	6	
	Eckensfield & Ladyholt Supply	Well	No	5	
	Elsted Manor Farm W/works	Bore	Yes	4	
Heyshott	Cowdray Est. Cocking & Heyshott w/works	Springs	Yes	64	119
Iping	Wardley Est. Supply	do	No	8	120
	Queens Corner Supply	do	No	4	
	Hatch Farm Supply	Wellbore	No	3	
Linch	Hollycombe House Supply	Springs	No	4	24
Linchmere	Linchmere House Supply	Springs	No	6	362
	Cowdray Est. Schulbrede Supply	do	No	3	
	Golocks Farm Supply	do	No	2	
	Bridge Supply	Bore	No	2	
	Highfield School Supply	Well	No	1	
Lodsworth	Blackdown Est. Supply	Springs	No	1	184
Lurgashall	Blackdown Est. Supply	Springs	No	7	177
	Aldworth Est. Supply	do	Yes	3	
	Roundhurst Est. Supply	do	No	5	

Totals carried forward:

649

2838

Parish	Name of Undertaking	Source	Whether Chlorinated	No. of Houses supplied	No. of houses in parish
		Brought forward:		649	2838
S. Ambersham	Cowdray Est. S. Ambersham and Graffham Supply	Bore	No	17	54
Stedham.	Stedham Water Company	Springs	Yes	97	169
	Wispers Estate Supply	do	No	9	
	Hollycombe House Supply	do	No	5	
Tillington	Leconfield Est. Supply	Springs	No	24	233
	West Side Estate Supply	Wellbore	Yes	32	
Treyford	Elsted Manor Farm, W/works.	Bore	Yes	3	43
	Manor Farm Supply	Springs	No	5	
Trotton	Aburrow, Milland Place and Church Authorities supply	Springs	No	19	125
	Milland House supply	Bore	No	5	
Woolbeding	Caulfield Estate Supply	Springs	No	6	74
	Lascelles Estate Supply	do	No	6	
TOTALS:				875	3515

x 7 houses obtain supplies from a standpipe in Bordon Village.

ø 6 houses obtain supplies from a standpipe in Cocking Village.

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDHURST
Summary of Rural Water Supplies as at 31st December, 1944.

Parish	Population 1931 Census	Area	A No. of houses with piped water under pressure from public mains	B No. of houses with piped water under pressure from private estate mains.	C No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds of public main.	D No. of houses without piped water within 100 yds of private estate mains.	E Groups of 20 or more houses placed within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile diameter without piped water under pressure.	F No. of houses without piped water under pressure and not lying in Groups as in E.	G Total No. of houses in Parish.
Begton	292	1910	33	37	3	1	-	10	83
Chithurst	266	1200	-	25	-	-	-	48	72
Cocking	437	2596	27	68	6	7	-	20	128
Masebourne	1537	4214	224	176	-	-	-	9	409
East Lavington	161	1834	-	39	-	-	-	13	52
Elsted	193	1840	-	32	-	-	-	22	54
Fernhurst	1576	4950	475	16	7	-	-	37	535
Grafham	461	2137	-	104	-	19	-	20	143
Harting	1166	7946	-	39	-	-	232	104	375
Heyshott	385	2184	-	64	-	25	-	30	119
Iping	432	2235	6	15	-	-	-	99	120
Linch	83	850	-	4	-	-	-	20	24
Linchmere	1057	2066	339	14	-	-	-	9	362
Lodsworth	510	2441	-	1	-	-	83	100	184
Lurgashall	588	4815	8	15	-	-	29	125	177
Midhurst	1812	669	579	-	-	-	-	-	579
North Ambersham	168	1168	35	-	-	-	-	23	58
Rogate	1098	5016	144	-	-	-	64	140	348
South Ambersham	154	1502	-	17	-	-	-	17	34
Stedham	592	2493	-	111	-	9	-	49	169
Tarwick	203	783	-	-	-	-	20	40	60
Tillington	698	3816	-	56	-	-	83	94	233
Treyford	147	2098	-	6	-	-	-	36	42
Trotton	429	3600	7	24	-	-	-	94	125
West Lavington	287	678	78	-	-	-	-	6	84
Woolbeding	288	1851	5	12	-	-	-	57	74
TOTALS:	15020	66892	1959	875	16	61	511	1222	4644

Section IV.

HOUSING

Although owing to shortage of labour and materials it has not been possible for much actual building work to be carried out during the year, considerable attention, both nationally and locally has been given to the problem of post-war housing needs.

During the year several important reports have been issued by the Ministry of Health and other bodies. In particular, one should refer to reports of the Sub-Committees of the Central Housing Advisory Committee which deal with "Rural Housing", and the "Design of Dwellings", and to the Ministry of Health's "Housing Manual, 1944."

The report on "Rural Housing" points out that it is imperative that the frequent inferiority of rural, and particularly agricultural housing should not be allowed to persist after the war, and recommends means for remedying the shortcomings and defects in housing administration in order to bring all rural housing up to proper standards within a reasonable period of years. In the main, the recommendations are, the setting up of Joint County Committees whose function will be to advise on and co-ordinate housing activities within the County, and the carrying out of a comprehensive survey of housing conditions throughout all rural areas.

In this county, a Joint County Committee was established in September and this was followed by the appointment of various Technical Sub-Committees to study and report on various aspects of the housing problem.

At the close of the year, these Sub-Committees were actively preparing their various reports.

With regard to the second recommendation, there are in this district some 4,644 houses of which 3,163 can be regarded as working-class dwellings. From his knowledge of the district, the Senior Sanitary Inspector has completed the following approximate estimate of the condition of the working-class houses in the district:-

Class 1.	Houses in all respects satisfactory	...	...	369
Class 2.	Houses with minor defects only	...	...	722
Class 3.	Houses requiring repair, structural alterations or improvement	...	...	1871
Class 4.	Houses appropriate for re-conditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	...	...	67
Class 5.	Houses unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense	...	...	<u>134</u>
Total				<u>3163</u>

It should be realised that this is only a provisional estimate and will no doubt require amendment when the inspections are completed and the final recommendations of the Joint County Committee on Standards of Fitness are finally decided.

Owing to pressure of routine duties it was not possible for the Senior Sanitary Inspector to devote much time to the Housing Survey during the year, but good progress has been made during the year 1945, and at the time of writing some 700 houses have been inspected. With the return of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector from H.M.Forces, it is hoped to complete the survey of the district in about 18 months.

The comprehensive survey, when completed, will for the first time give a complete picture of rural housing conditions, and will indicate what is needed both by way of new building and reconstruction to bring the houses of the rural workers up to a reasonable standard. It should form the basis of a long term policy of re-housing and improvement.

Housing Statistics

1. New Building.

One new house for an agricultural worker was erected in the parish of North Ambersham during the year under the provisions of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938.

2. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	279
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	439
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	22
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	41
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	114

3. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	82
--	----

4. Action under Statutory powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) By Owners	2
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil

(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

5. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... 9 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | ... 10 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... 57 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 1 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | .. 2 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 13 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 - 1942.

Apart from the passing of the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, there is little change to report regarding matters dealt with in this section. The new Act, however, when it becomes operative, will cause extensive changes. After the appointed day, which has not yet been fixed, the responsibility for the supervision of milk production and the issue of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations will pass from the Local Sanitary Authorities to the Minister of Agriculture, thus reducing considerably the powers and duties of the Local Sanitary Authorities.

At the commencement of the year, 156 farms were duly registered and producing milk for sale for human consumption.

Of the 156 registered premises, 94 were licensed for the Production of Designated Milk (Tuberculin Tested 18 and Accredited 76).

During the year, 6 new registrations were granted, and 7 farms ceased to produce milk. Seven additional producers received licences from the County Council to produce designated milk.

The position at the end of the year is as given below:-

No. of farms in the district registered for milk production	 155
No. actually producing at 31st December, 1944	 155
No. of dairy cows in the district approximately	 4200
No. of farms producing Designated Milk:-	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	 20
(b) Accredited	 61
No. of farms producing non-designated milk	 54
No. of Dairymen (Cowkeepers and milk sellers) etc.	 170
No. of these registered as wholesalers	 121
No. registered as Retailers	 34
No. registered as Wholesalers and Retailers	 15

Water Supply to Dairy Premises:-

Cowsheds and Dairies having:

(a) Public piped supply	... ..	18
(b) Private estate piped supply	... ..	52
(c) Well water	... ..	89

Details of the work carried out under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are given below:-

Cowsheds and Dairies:

No. of inspections made	... ..	349
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	... ..	38

Number of premises found to require:

(a) Cleansing	... ..	16
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements	... ..	22
(c) Other contraventions	... ..	-

Number of these requirements carried out:

(a) Cleansing	... ..	16
(b) Structural improvements	... ..	26
(c) Other contraventions abated	... ..	-

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Inspections of cowsheds and dairies have continued throughout the year, and it may be said that notwithstanding the difficulties which producers are experiencing in obtaining suitable labour, the prescribed standards of cleanliness are being well maintained. This opinion is confirmed by results of milk sampling arrived at during the year. In all, 90 samples of undesignated milk were submitted by the Senior Sanitary Inspector for examination for cleanliness by the Methylene Blue Test. The reports on these samples showed that 84, or 93% reached the standard laid down as satisfactory for accredited milk.

In spite of the difficulties of war-time conditions, nine premises have been re-conditioned, and one unsatisfactory cowshed and dairy replaced by new premises.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 - 1942.

The following Licences were granted during the year:-

(a) By Midhurst Rural District Council:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk.	
(1) Dealer's Licences	 3
Pasteurised Milk.	
(1) Supplementary Licences	 1

(b) By West Sussex County Council:-

Producer's Licences.-	
(1) Tuberculin Tested	 22 (1)
(2) Accredited	 90 (5)

The figures in brackets denote the number of Producers who also hold Licences to bottle milk. No Producer's Licences were revoked during the year. Seven producers of non-designated milk received licences to produce designated milk whilst three producers holding designated Licences ceased to produce milk during the year.

During the year, 676 samples of designated milks were examined at the County Laboratory by the Methylene Blue Test. All but one of these samples were collected by the Staff of the West Sussex County Health Department.

The following table shows details of the 676 samples examined:-

Designation.	No.of samples.	Satis- factory	%	Unsatis- factory.	%
Tuberculin Tested	118	103	87	15	13
Accredited	551	479	87	72	13
Pasteurised	7	7	100	-	-
Totals	676	589	-	87	-

In addition, 30 of the 551 samples of Accredited milks were also submitted to the Coliform test, 26 being found to be satisfactory.

Further, 20 specimens of Accredited Milks were submitted for biological examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all with negative result.

Legal Proceedings.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the Slaughter Houses in the district, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940. All meat for sale in the district continued to be slaughtered elsewhere, supplies for consumption being delivered from Chichester and Worthing to a central depot at Midhurst for distribution to retail butchers.

During the year, three calves and seven pigs slaughtered, either for part sale to butchers or slaughtered as a result of an emergency were examined. With the exception of one pig which was found to be dropsical, the remaining carcasses were found to be fit for human consumption.

The following is a summary of butcher's shops etc., in the district together with details of inspections of these establishments carried out during the year:-

No. of Butcher's Shops	...	8
No. of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale for human consumption	...	9
No. of visits to Slaughter Houses, Butcher's Shops and other food premises	...	279
No. of informal notices served	...	3
No. of informal notices complied with	...	3

The following list gives details of meat condemned in Butcher's Shops during the year:-

Pork	... ..	124 lbs.
Beef	... ..	720 lbs.
Canned Pork	.. ...	9½ lbs.
Corned Beef	.. ...	2 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1935.

Thirteen Licences were granted during the year 1943 by the Local Authority under the provisions of this Act, for the slaughtering of animals, all of which expire on the 31st December, 1944. No Licences were revoked during the year under review.

Bread.

There are 16 Bakehouses in the district, none of them underground, of which 33 inspections were made. Six informal notices were served in respect of cleanliness and limewashing, all of which were suitably complied with.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration sections of this Act.

Particulars of samples taken in the Rural District have, in the past, been kindly supplied by the Chief Inspector of the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council, but this year these details are not available.

Other Foods.

The following other foods were found to be unfit for sale for human consumption and were condemned:-

<u>Description.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Oranges	381 lbs.
Chopped Ham, 1 tin	½ lb.
Heinz Baked Beans, 3 tins.	1½ lbs.
Prunes	4 lbs.
Meal	3 lbs.
Fish (tins and bottles), 56	9¼ lbs.
Condensed Milk, 1 tin	1 lb.
Jam, 4 tins	8 lbs.
Eggs, 280	36 lbs.
Herrings	168 lbs.
Pork Pies	5 lbs.
Bacon and Ham	19¼ lbs.
Baking Powder	31 lbs.
Sultanas	12 lbs.
Dried Eggs, 144 pkts.	45 lbs.
Tongue, 1 tin	¾ lb.

Section VI

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

There has been no outstanding prevalence of infectious and other diseases in the district during the year.

Accommodation for Cases of Infectious Disease.

During the first half of the year difficulty was experienced in securing accommodation for cases of infectious disease. This was due to calls on the accommodation for non-civilian cases amongst the various Service units stationed in this district, and to the fact that owing to shortage of nursing staff at the Chichester City Hospital, it was only possible to operate one cubicle block of 12 beds.

During periods of particular strain at the Chichester Hospital arrangements were made for patients to be admitted to other hospitals who had accommodation available.

Statement showing Cases of Infectious Disease admitted to Isolation Hospitals.

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Non-Civilian</u>
Chichester Isolation Hospital	9	2
Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital	1	1
Petersfield Isolation Hospital	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were notified in the district during the year, and no known contacts of actual cases were reported to have entered the district.

Diphtheria

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with three in 1943. Both were non-civilian males. One was admitted to a Service Hospital outside this district and nothing is known of his subsequent history. The other patient, who was aged 20 years, was taken ill whilst on leave in the parish of Midhurst. The disease was of moderate severity with membrane on both tonsils and moderate adenitis. The patient was admitted to the Chichester Isolation Hospital where he made a good recovery.

Supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin.

Anti-toxin can be obtained by Medical Practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts on application to the Medical Officer of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the immunisation campaign. As in previous years the inoculations were given by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

Publicity campaigns were conducted during the spring by means of display posters, press advertisements, etc.

During the year, 52 children of school age, and 206 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition, a number of children who had been inoculated more than 4 years ago received "follow-up" injections. At the end of the year it was estimated that 87.5% of the children in the district aged 5 - 15 years, and 53.5% of the children aged 1 to 5 years had received a complete course of injections.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 13 cases of this disease (including one non-civilian), were notified as compared with 20 for the year 1943. Of the 13 cases, 7 were removed to hospital where the average stay was 28 days. A further patient was admitted to hospital as a suspected case but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

* The cases were all mild in character and all the patients made good recoveries. Of the hospital patients two developed cervical adenitis which in one case went on to abscess formation and had to be incised.

The cases were distributed throughout the district, 8 parishes being affected, those with the greatest number of notifications being Chithurst with 4 and Midhurst and Rogate each with 2. The incidence was highest during the first quarter of the year.

The distribution of the notified cases is shown in the table given below:-

Parish	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Chithurst	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Easebourne	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
E. Levington	-	-	-	-	1x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heyshott	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Linchmere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Midhurst	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Rogate	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trotton	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	1	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	13

x Non-civilian.

Erysipelas

Three cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 2 in the previous year. One patient, a female aged 30 years was admitted to Chichester Isolation Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Letargica

No cases of these diseases were notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

Four cases of this disease were notified during the year. Although all four cases, whose ages ranged from 4 to 15 years, occurred during October there was no apparent connection between them. Two were pupils at residential schools, whilst the others were residents in the parish of Midhurst. One patient was admitted to the Bognor Isolation Hospital and afterwards transferred to the Royal West Sussex Hospital. Private arrangements were made for the treatment of the other cases.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)

There were 5 cases of Acute Primary and 5 of acute Influenzal Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with 5 and 4 respectively in 1943. Seven of the notifications were received during the first quarter of the year. Deaths registered in 1944 from all forms of pneumonia numbered 8 as compared with 3 in 1943.

Whooping Cough

During the year 13 cases of this disease were notified as compared with none in 1943. Six of the cases occurred in Rogate, five in Linchmere and two in Tillington. One case, a child aged 7 years, a patient at a residential evacuated 'Open Air' school in Linch parish was admitted to Chichester Isolation Hospital, very ill with pneumonia as a complication. She eventually made a good recovery. In addition to the notified cases 31 were reported by various Head Teachers of schools.

Measles

Only 4 cases of measles were notified as compared with 150 in 1943. One was a non-civilian and he was admitted to the Petersfield Isolation Hospital.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers

No cases of these diseases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

As in 1943 one case of this condition was notified during 1944. The patient was admitted to Southlands Hospital Shoreham-by-Sea, and after receiving treatment at this Institution for 26 days was discharged having made a good recovery.

The death of one person was directly attributable to pregnancy and child bearing during the year.

Malaria

One case of Malaria was notified. The patient was a non-civilian and the disease which was Benign Tertian in type, had apparently been contracted abroad.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of this condition was notified. The child made a complete recovery without impairment of vision.

Dysentery

Twelve cases of dysentery were notified during the year, eleven occurring at a hostel for evacuated families at Rogate. The outbreak which occurred in September proved to be of the Sonne type. Except in the case of an elderly woman, the disease was mild in character. All the patients were nursed in the hostel and all made good recoveries.

Influenza

The national influenza epidemic which commenced during the last month of the year 1943 continued for some weeks during the first quarter of the year under review.

No request for either nursing or domestic assistance was received.

One death was registered as due to this disease as compared with 10 in 1943.

Non Notifiable Diseases

Information regarding these diseases among school children is obtained from returns made by Head Teachers of Public Elementary Schools. During the year under review 23 cases of German Measles were brought to the notice of the Department.

Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year numbered 28, (16 males and 12 females), a decrease of 2 compared with the year 1943. The Cancer Death Rate for the year is 1.71 per 1,000 estimated resident population, compared with a rate of 1.77 for the previous year. Corresponding rates for the administrative County, the Urban and Rural Districts are 2.40., 2.68., and 2.09 respectively.

The following is an analysis of the age and sex distribution of all persons whose deaths were certified to be due to Cancer during the year:-

<u>Ages</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
0 - 45	2	-	2
45 - 55	-	2	2
55 - 65	2	3	5
65 - 75	7	3	10
75 and up.	5	4	9
Totals:	16	12	28

Localisation of the Disease.

Buccal Cavity and Pharynx:-

Lip	...	1
Jaw	...	1

Digestive Organs and Peritoneum:-

Oesophagus	...	1
Stomach and Duodenum	...	2

Intestines other than Duodenum or Rectum:-

Small Intestine	...	1
Colon	...	6

Rectum	...	1
--------	-----	---

Liver and Biliary Passages:-

Liver	...	1
Gall Bladder	...	1

Pancreas	...	2
----------	-----	---

Peritoneum	...	1
------------	-----	---

Respiratory system:-

Lung	...	1
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Breast	...	3
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Male Genital Organs:-

Prostate	...	2
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Urinary Organs:-

Bladder	...	1
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All other sites	...	5
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Total number of deaths from Cancer 28

Scabies

A total of 22 cases of Scabies were brought to the notice of the Department during the year as compared with 45 cases during 1943. Of the total cases, 7 were adults and 15 were children of school or pre-school age; in all, 10 families were affected. Re-infection occurred in one instance involving two children. Facilities for the treatment of women and children are available at Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, Coking, whilst adult males are treated at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

During the year, 18 infected persons received treatment at Ganavan Auxiliary Hospital, and 4 male persons received out-patient treatment at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

No formal action was necessary during the year under the Scabies Order, 1941.

Tuberculosis

During the year, 17 new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register as compared with 18 in the previous year. Of the 17 new cases, 14 were notified to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 3 from non-Pulmonary types of this disease. Included in the total of new cases added to the Register, are 3 cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification, being temporary transfers from other Sanitary Districts where they had previously been notified.

A total of 4 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were recorded during the year as compared with 5 in the previous year. There were 3 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, an increase of two compared with 1943. Five persons died from Tuberculosis who had not been notified in the district during life, three occurring at Institutions situate outside the district, and two at a voluntary Sanatorium within the district. The death of one non-notified person would, but for the war, have been transferred to the area of normal residence.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate was 0.24 per 1,000 population, whilst the rate for all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.43. Corresponding rates for the year 1943 were 0.30 and 0.35 respectively.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during the year 1944:-

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No.on Register at 1.1.44.	21	12	33	14	8	22	35	20	55
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1944.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1944.	5	9	14	2	1	3	7	10	17
	26	21	47	16	9	25	42	30	72
4. Cases removed from Register in 1944.	6	2	8	-	2	2	6	4	10
5. No.on Register at 31.12.44	20	19	39	16	7	23	36	26	62

New Cases and Mortality

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
5 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	-
35 to 45	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 55	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 to 65	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	5	9	2	1	2	2	1	2

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Table showing cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year

Disease	Total No. of cases notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	Under										over 65	
	C	N.C	C	N.C		1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45		45-65
Measles	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1x	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	1	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	-	1	1	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	13	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	8 ~~6~~	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	5	-	-	-		2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	2	-	2x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malaria	-	1	-	1x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	59	5	10	5	9	3	4	3	6	8	17	2	6	4	6	3	2

Ø Includes deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.
x One case admitted to Service Hospital.

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